## LOUISIANA AND THE SOUTH.

SPEECH OF SENATOR GORDON OF GEORGIA. DISPERSION OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE AND GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH-EXTRACTS FROM A SPEECH DELIVERED IN THE UNITED

STATES SENATE ON JAN. 20. Mr. President: I am compelled to ask a hearing on this subject once more. In my recent re-marks in the Senate I did not denounce, as has been so roundly asserted, either the Government of the United States, or the present Administration, or any man conpected with it. I made no allusion to President Grant, ne to Gen. Sheridan, none to recent events in Louisiana. And although is a representative republic I can conseive of no higher duty of a citizen than to defend the principles of his government and its administration when right, or, on the other hand, to criticise the latter when wrong, yet I abstained from all discussion of these expressly stating my purpose to do so for reasons given at the time. I rose then simply to correct the erroneous impressions which prevailed here, and to repel assaults made upon the Southern people, and to express my abiding confidence that the spirit of animosity manifested in this debate was not the spirit of the Northern people, soldiers or citizens. This, and only this. Approhensions, however, expressed at the time, that the utterances of any Southern man upon the floor would be misconstrued and misjudged, have been abundantly confirmed. But, Sir, no such violent demonstrations as we have witnessed, no such exhibitions of prejudice and of passion, however privating under other circumstances, should swerve from the discharge of duty nor tempt an Ameri-dan Senator to descend from the hight of this great argument, per silence his confident appeals to reason and to the sense of justice of the American people. What are the questions which we ought legitimately to discuss

without passion or prejudice!

First: Was the recently dispersed Legislature of Louisians a lawful body!

Recond: Independent of the question of its legality or idegality, was the Constitution of the United States by that dispersion broken!

Involved in those is a third question, to which I shall

give most of my time, namely, the general condition of the Southern States. As to the legality of that body, I have heard only four objections urged:

First. That the clerk was prevented from propound-ing the question and deciding the result upon the elec-tion of Speaker; Second: That that question was propounded, and the cently declared in the midst of great excitement and

onforton; Third: That the Yeas and Nays were not ordered and recorded upon the election of Speaker; and Fourth: That after the organization, five members who also not hold cerufleates of election were admitted to sents. LEGALITY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLA-

TURE.

I believe I have stated the questions and the object tions fully and fairly. Now, it has been repeatedly said that it was the duty of this clerk to propound the ques-tion and declare the result. When the Senator from New-York (Mr. Conkling) on yesterday announced that be intended to show that such was the duty of the clerk, I was prepared to see (some other law produced than that which has been so often quoted. The only provisions of law so far as the duty of the clerk is conerned may be found in Section 44, Act 98, 1872, and are

In these words:

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the Glerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senste of the last General Assembly a list of the names of such persons as seconding to the returns, shall have been elected to either branch of the General Assembly; and it shall be the day of the and Clerk and Secretary to place the names of the Representatives and Senators-left so farminess upon the roll of the House and of the Senate respectively, and these Representatives are son Senators whose names are so placed by the Clerk and Secretary respectively, in accordance with the foregoing provincion, and none other, shall be connected to organize the House of Representatives or Senate. Nothing in this set shall be construct to condition with Article 3s of the Constitution.

It will be perceived that the duty of the clerk by this

It will be perceived that the duty of the clerk by this law was to ascertain by his record thus made the constituent elements of the Legislature, and not to pre-side and propound questions upon its organization. He is not even required to call the roll, and, so far as this law is concerned, any member might have performed this duty, although this would have been at variance with parliamentary procedure. But, Sir, there is not one word in this law which requires of the clerk any such duty as propounding questions. These are the provisions which may be found in all the other statutes upon this subject. If there be any other law, let it be prothis objection. Sir, I think I am safe in saying there is no such law, either statutory or fundamental, in the State of Louisiana. The honorable Senator from New York [Mr. Conkling] on yesterday cited the case of the Presbyterian General Assembly from the Pennsylvania courts, the Commonwealth agt. Green, 4 Wharton, pages courts, the Commonwealth agt. Green, 4 Wharton, pages 551 to 606. Sir, a thorough examination of that case will show that it is not analogous, except in the remotest degree, to the one under discussion here. With all due respect for the great legal abilities of the Senator from New York, I must express my surprise at his relance upon a case so utterly at variance in its facts with those of the organization of this dispersed Louisiana Legislature. In Louisiana Mr. Billion, a member, moved that Mr. Wiltz be made chairman, and, ignoring the clerk, put the question and declared and, ignoring the clerk, put the question and declared tearned. In the Presbyterian General Assembly of Pennsylvania a member, Mr. Cleveland, moved that Dr. Pennsylvania a member, Mr. Cieveland, moved that Dr. Beman be made the temporary chairman, and, ignoring the moderator, put the question and declared it carried. Thus far the two cases are analogous, but no further. The prime facts upon which hang the whole question of legality not only differ in the two cases, but are in direct confact and utterly destroy the whole base of the Senator's argument. Now, Sir, let us see.

In Louisman, the clerk who was ignored by Billien had no logal status whatever in that body save to place the name of members upon the rail. It is not record.

had no logal status whatever in that body save to place the names of members upon the roll. It is not pretended that there is any law, constitutional or statutory, which required him to preside and put motions and declare results. But in Pennsylvavia, the moderator whom Cleveland ignored is expressly made by the constitution of the church itself, and by its laws the proper and only organ to preside during the organization and to put motions and declare results.

Here, them, the law upon which the church rests, and which preserbes the office of moderator, defines his duties and the time of holding office, and declares that he and he only shall preside, except in his absence, when some one else may be called to the chair; and he and he only shall put motions and declare results. A motion therefore put and declared by any one else was clearly fillegal, revolutionary, and void. Sir, where is the law in Louisiana or anywhere else requiring of a cierk any such duties, or conterning upon him any such powers! It does not exist. What becomes, then, of the Senator's argument!

As to the second objection, I have only to say that if

Argument 1
As to the second objection, I have only to say that if
putting a question and declaring a result in the midsl of
excitement and confusion be [in]valid, it would destroy
the legality of a large number of Legalitators in the
United States. The third objection is that the Yeas and Nays were

United States.

The third objection is that the Yeas and Nays were not ordered and recorded upon the election of Speaker. The honorable Scuator from New-Jersey (Mr. Freiling-huysen) and the benorable Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. Freiling-huysen) and the benorable Senator from Onlo (Mr. Sherman) have be the habored long and ably to show that there was in this a palpable violation of law. There is no proof, so far as I have seen, that the call for the Yeas and Nays ever reached the car of the propounder of the motion. It it did not, then in point of law it was really never made; but suppose the Yeas and Nays were called, and the call reached the car of the mover of that resolution, and he by a wrong decision overrained his call and arbitrarily refused to put it, would thatronder allegal the organization of that body I I so, it places it within the power of any presiding officer of a siegislative assembly, by an unparliamentary, lilegal, or unconstitutional ruling, to dissipate the legality of any body and resolve it into its original elements. That portion of the Constitution of Louisians rectted by these incommistic Sanators which requires the Yeas and Nays to be recorded upon the Journal at the desire of any two members does not, cannot by any rule of legal or parliamentary construction, refer to the election of officers, but it refers to legislative proceedings, to tegislative action. This is the objection upon which Sanators on the other side most rely. But it will be clearly seen, Mr. President, that it cannot apply to elections; for you cannot force the Yeas and Nays upon the choice of officers if there he more than one candidate. Mr. A may shoose to vote for Mr. D, and Mr. B for X; so that the construction of any portion of the Construction which would render that clause inapplicable must of necessity be a wrong construction. This objection, then, fails to the grant ware addition.

the ground also.

As to the fourth objection, that after the organization members were admitted to seats who held no certificates, it is sufficient to say that the body when organized had a perfect right to decide upon the qualifications, cleea periods right to decide upon the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members, and no other power had this right. That body could go belied the Returning Board and take into consideration all the primary facts. But we are told that if the organization, by the rolusal to allow the cirk to put the motion was not in violation of law, it was inconsistent with acticle proceedent. That position, Mr. President, is as untenable as the other. In this very state of Louisman the Legislature of isos must have been organized in a similar manner. If it be objected that there was no clerk holding over from a preceding Legislature to discharge that duty, then this objection is of itself a sufficient answer to the cattre position, that the clerk must propound the question and declare the result. Entire we shall make use presently for a fautch higher precedent, one by whose force a Senator now holds illeplace on this floor. I refer to the Alabama contested election case.

ner. If it be objected that there was no elerk holding over from a preceding Legislatoro to discharge that duty, then this objection is of itself as soficient answer to the cathre position, that the clerk must propound the question and declare the result. But we shall have use present v for a fitted his/her precedent, one by whose force a Sanator now holds illeviace on this floor. I refer to the Alabama contested-election case.

Now, Sir, in order to test the valuity of all these objections, let us group and contrast the facts of these two feetions, let us group and contrast the facts of the Alabama case are fresh in our memories. They stand adjudicated by the judgment of a majority of the Sanate. They are recorded in its proceedings, and are recited in the speech of the honorable Benator from Indiana (Mr. Morion), from which I shall quote. What are those facts I is Alabama a Benation of the fundamental law of that State—the Constitution of the fundamental law of that State—the Constitution of Ashama. In Louisiana they are organized under officers unknown to the law, and a three under officers unknown to the law, and in direct, open, parpable, acknowledged victation of the fundamental law of that State—the Constitution of Ashama. In Louisiana they are organized in constitutional requirement. Yet this with the proper of the Southern people. Gen. Grant was continued to constitutional requirement. Yet this work of the Southern people. Gen. Grant was constitutional requirement. Yet this work of the Southern people. Gen. Grant was constitutional requirement. Yet this work of the Southern people. Gen. Grant was constitutional requirement. Yet this work of the Southern people. Gen. Grant was constitutional requirement. Yet this work of the Southern people. Gen. Grant was constitutional requirement. Yet this work of the Southern people. Gen. Grant was constitutional requirement. Yet this

Alabama Republican Let 'ture, convening at a courthouse with less than a amorum, with no clerk to call the roll, organized in absolute violation of the Constitution of the State, is allowed to send its representative to this Chamber, and a majority receives him. In Louisians a Conservative body, organized certainly with greater conformity to law with a quorum present, with the roll called by the clerk, is dispersed by the army; and that same majority in this Chamber approve. Mr. President, is it possible that the American people in the face of these facts will austain the Sanate in such a procedure?

Prosident, is it possible that the American people in the face of these facts will anstain the Sonato in such a procedure?

Informalities! What did the Sonator from Indiana say in the Alabama case! Then informalities were not at all of easence. Then the absence even of a quiorum was not vital. Then the meeting in a place unknown to formor Legislatures was not vital. Then the admission of members without certificates was not vital. Then a palpable yielation of the Constitution of the State of Alabama, as he acknowledges himself was the case, was not vital. That was a Republican body. But how, in a Conservative body, irregularities, excitement, and informalities, the admission of members without cortificates, are so vital that they justify the dispersion of a Legislature by the army. Does the Senator reply, as he did, that subsequent examination showed that those who held no certificates in Alabama were really elected? The reply is that subsequent investigation shows that those who were excluded in Louislans were also really elected. How, then, let me sak, is the reception of members without certificates by a Republican Legislature a lawful procedure, while the very same act; s. when done by Conservatives, a gross fraud! How is a Republican Legislature stimfarty constituted is to be regarded as a riotous mob! The honorable Senator from Indiana was either right or wrong in the Alabama case. If he was right then, he is wrong now, for it is legically impossible that he can be right in both. If he was wrong in the Alabama case, then unquestionably a lawful body which sent in here was a mob. If he was right in the Alabama case, then unquestionably a lawful body in Louisiana has been dispersed by the United States Army, and the Senator from Indiana, by a fraud, and the body which sent in here was a mob. If he was right in the Alabama case, then unquestionably a lawful body in Louisiana has been dispersed by the United States have not lost all deas of law and consistency, and the Senator from Indiana is conclusions are

THE REAL ISSUE NOT FACED.

The second question is whether the Constitution of the United States was broken in the dispersion of the Louisiana Legislature? It does not matter so far as this question is concerned whether that body was legal or filegal. It will not be seriously urged, I presume, that a condition of affairs existed at the time of that dispersion which could by any possibility bring the use of troops within the purview of the Federal Constitution. There is no word in all the length and breadth of that instrument which contemplates, even remotely, that the Federal army or Federal authority shall decide upon the constituent elements of a Legislature; nor is it any excuse to say Keilogg ordered it. Keilogg had no more right to determine whether five men who were ejected were entitled to seats there than you had; nor had he any right to arrest one claiming to be a member. That

any excuse to say Keilogg ordered it. Keilogg had no more right to determine whether five men who were ejected were entitled to seats there than you had; nor had he any right to arrest one claiming to be a member. That body could just as lawinity, by the same instrumentality, have arrested him and ejected him and his subordinates and his couries from their positions. The Constitution of Louisiana provides expressly for police regulations for keeping order, for the arrest of persons, for the compelling of attendance, and for the expulsion of members by its own powers and officers, and this prerogative belongs nowhere else. Nor does is strengthen the case to plead that the Conservatives first asked the military to keep order in the galleries or to clear the galleries. The request by a body itself that order shall be kept in the galleries, or that the galleries shall be cleared by an outside force, certainly cannot logically be pleaded as an excuse for the invasion of that body and for an inquiry by the invading force into the rights of members, with power to disperse. But I will not pursue this argument further.

These positions have not been met because they cannot be met. The Senator from New-York, who has just taken his seat, spent much time in proving how simal a difficulty might be regarded in law as a riot; but he failed to show either that there was a riot in the Louisiana Legislature, and, if there was, by what law such riot justified the army or Keilogg in deciding who were and who were not entitled to seats in that body. No other Senator on the other side of the Canmber, I think, has as yot come any nearer to the great constitutional question. When asked to point out the law which authorized that intervention, the reply is, "murders," assassinations," "White Leagues," opposition to the Civil Rights bill." Such evasions of the true issue will not diver the American people from the startling fact that the law has been broken by those who, under the law, are made conservators of the law. The honorable Sena inglish jurist, the greatest of them all, said that even the king in his realm had two superiors, God and the laws." The people of Arragon said to their chosen monarch, "there is one between us and the arrater than thyself; its the law." Our fathers said that no man, however exulted his position or meritorious has services, should ever transgress the law; and that its protection should extend forever, to remotest generations, to themselves and their posterity, embracing the humblest and the vilest citizen of the land.

You can just as easily break down the dikes and save Hobiand, as treak down the barriers of the law and save hiberty. No, Sir; whenever the Constitution and the laws cease to protect, then in some mad hour lawless majorities, Democrats as well as Republicans, will trample the rights of minorities and therty in the dust.

REAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH. The people of Arragon said to their chosen mon

REAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH. But I have been betrayed into a digression. I have said that in making up the record as to the condition of the South I should introduce no witness whose integrity and truth would be impeached. I shall not attempt to

The Bemocratur State of Googla.

The Hon. Jonn B. Gordon, Washington:

For the last four years my readence has been in the city, and during that time have had no reason to believe that the colored prople have been treated different from any class of laborers. Prior to that time, and while I was agent of the Freedomer's Barean, I found very little if any had treatment from former siaveholders, but all trouble that came to my knowledge abous invariably was from that class that were owned their land or siaves, but usually rested. I think you will find the above substantiated by nearly all the late intelligent agents of the Barean.

Mr. Gordon—I ask now to have rend a telegarant from the Governor of my State as to the educational privileges of the two races in Georgia.

The Hon. J. B. Gonnon, United State Smalor, Washington:
No distinction between whites and blacks. Under our school laws the whites pay upon tree landsdeel and sixty-six millions of property, the blacks upon six millions of property; of scheral taxes, about one-falled health years and the schools have been prior extracts read from a very long letter written by Mr. M. Million.

Mr. Gordon—Now I ask to have some orief extracts read from a very long letter written by Mr. W. H. Sluvage of New-York, who has been tenening colored schools in Mississippi, Tenmessee, gicorgia, and Alabama or desires to hear the whole letter I should be giad to have it read.

The Secretary read as follows:

For the last few years I have been engaged in the work of educating the state of the contract of the series of the city of the schools and the schools of the series of the se

have it read.

The Secretary read as follows:
For the last few years I have been engaged in the work of educating the colored records.

ness and interest it has been to slander that people for the last nine years.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRISES IN LOUISIANA.

Great stress has been laid upon the outbreaks in Louisiana; but, Sir, bloody as they have been, whatever islana; but, Sir, bloody as they have been, whatever imposed upon in some particulars. Upon what other hypothesis are we to explain the statement in his measurement of the control of the control of the control of the three statement in his measurement of the control of the control of the three statement in his measurement of the control of the control of the fact that the King of the control of the fact that the King of the control of the fact that the King of the control of the co isiana; but, Sir, bloody as they have been, whatever the causes, the President himself seems to have been imposed upon in some particulars. Upon what other by pothesis are we to explain the statement in his measage that all the Colfax "miscreants go unwhipped of justice," in the face of the fact that many were arrested, tried before Judge Woods of the Circuit Court, and five convicted; and that the very decision which the Pro-Ident quotes has undergone revision and reversal by Mr. Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court I is it true that the murders in the South are perpetrated by Democrats or white people selely I lest an official record speak. I hold in my hand the record of the 103 murders committed in the last lew years in the City of New-Orleans, of which 73 were by Riddeals and 29 by Democrats, 8 by black women, and 1 by a white woman. New-Orleans, 15 and 12, 1875.

New-Orleans, 8 by which 13 were by lactures how orders, 8 by Democrats, 8 by black women, and 1 by a white women. New-Orleans, Jan. 12, 1873.

Ba-Ges. A. Voornies. New-Orleans:
Anter perusal of the official dispatch of Gen. P. H. Sheridan, calling the scopic of the purish or Orleans a set of busilis. I felt it my dute to give you a list of murdecers committed to the parish prison during my admiration as Capitan of the same, with their political status.

Conries Karle, white, Radical, ex-Rodiceman; Johe Garrey, white, Radical; Peter Lewis, colored, Radical; Chara Burns, white mans, ligamerand Jamisson, cotored. Radical; Oscar Burns, white mans, ligamerand Jamisson, colored, Radical; Oscar Burns, white mans, police force when he committed mander; & A. Girosa, white, Radical, James O'Brien, white, Radical; Austia Smith, white, Radical, on the police when he committed mander; & A. Girosa, white, Radical, James O'Brien, white, Radical, pardoned by Kelloge, now serving term for robberty Join Bennett, white, Radical, the police when he killed the man, now in State House; Chas Fossier, white, Radical; J. P. Offilms, white, Radical; Arm Taurpshan; Rd. West, white, Radical; Samuel Barrett, white, Radical, pardoned by Kelloge; B. F. Rivers, white, Radical; Gengel Hars, colored, Radical; Richard Best, colored, Radical; John Jones colored, Radical; A. P. Domingues, white Radical, Jose Prerra, white, radical; J. Jumes Gallicher, white, Radical; Thus, Murry, white, Radical; Gen, Littlejohn, colored, Radical; Hosh, Despecto, white man; Joe May, alias Joe Neil, colored, Radical; Jordan, Joe Peter, Samuel Sarrett, Rodical; Jordan, Joe Peter, Colored, Radical; Gen, Littlejohn, colored, Radical; Robt, Despecto, white man; Joe May, alias Joe Neil, colored, Radical; Jordan, Rodical; Jordan, Rodical;

M. Ambrovich, white; Userical Thomas North, white many variantees, white hand, white many variant Burke, white man.

The above is a correct list to the lat of December, 1874.

Yours, respecifully,

J. A. Phimarx, Captain Parish Prison.

The following has should have been published with the list of murderers committed to the parish pitson while said prison was under the administration of Capt J. A. Premeaux. The accompanying list, through a press of business, was forgotion, and was not handed to the press at the time the other perition of the list was given. W. H. Brown.

—Mixe McAunra, white man; T. I. Newaguse, white, radical; Jases

Whosh, colored, radical; Heart Hamiston, colored, radical; William Wuoda, colored, radical; M. M. Silas, white man; John Lewis, white, The time too once periods and the many T. J. Newhouse, white, radical; Ja-Mice McKamara, white man; T. J. Newhouse, white, radical; McMoods, colored, radical; Henry Hamilton, colored, radical; Mcmoods, colored, radical; Herrans Hall, colored woman; Ed. Coleman, white man beard Miller, white man; Heary Miller, white man; Rich Barry, white man; Phillip Smith, colored, radical; Gaillaume Bleary, white man; Phillip Smith, colored, radical; Gail Batter, colored woman; Heary Pomberfon, white man; radical; Lace Secti. colored woman; Heary Pomberfon, white new Rod River Parab; W. A. Dill, white, radical; Gan Batter, colored, radical; A. J. Hortaire, colored, radical; A. M. Duport, colored, radical; A. J. Hortaire, colored, radical; A. Scholer, and J. Gage Ferdinand, colored, radical; william Thomas, colored radical; Richard Muss, colored, radical; McC. Gardon, E. L. has been charged, repeated Sovernor of Georgia, giving the official records of par-lons and executions in Georgia under Bollock'. Republican and Smith's Democratic administration.

The Secretary read as follows:

ATLANTA, GL. Jaz. 27, 1875.

The Secretary read as follows:

Jonn B. Gondon, United States Sendior.

Two white wen, convicted of marker on circumstantial evidence and in penitentiary for hie have been pardoned by me. Shave communications the line for cases, two white and two colored. To necroes and as white persons have been executed death penalty to imprisonment for life in four cases, two white and two colored. To necroes and as white persons have been executed during me administration for marker. Drang Gov. Balleck's administration for marker: the death penalty was communicated to penalty of the life and two persons were executed for numrier. The records do not specify color draining Gov. Ballock's administration. Whose number of padeous greated by Ballock's administration. Whose number of padeous greated by Ballock's administration. The records do not specify color draining Gov. Ballock's administration. The records do not specify color draining Gov. Ballock's administration. The records do not specify color draining Gov. Ballock's administration. The records do not specify color draining Gov. Ballock's administration. The records do not specify color draining Gov. Ballock's administration. The records do not specify color draining Gov. Ballock's administration below the same of the same of the same of the factor of the same time 47 partons were issued, mostly to negroese. Sixteen excentions have taken place under Deimocratic rule in Georgia, and for the same time ander Republican rule only two; although Bullock had the enlire machinery of the courts in his hands, appointing all officers from Chief Justice to Justice of the Pence. Let the list I hold in my hand be incorporated in my remarks. It is a record of thirty-one happy recipients of Kellogg's overwhelming executive celemency, by virtus of which these murderers, thickees, and rahers, were turned losse upon society:

Osman Lector of Statt Lander, shooting into dwelles-bosee, and sentenced to six mouths, Jacob Haberlin of Oricans, robber; Sam Bow and Cast Bate Rome. JOHN B. GORDON, United States Schooled Two white wen, convicted of marder

month is now been betrayed into a digression. I have said that is making up the rocord as to the condition of the South I should introduce no witness whose integrity and trust would be imprached. I shall not study to answer the about charges of intimidation in districts where both parties indoored the same candidate, not to reply to statements grave from sources improvements and the same candidate, not to reply to statements grave from sources improvements where but parties indoored the same candidate, not to reply to statements grave from sources improvements where the same candidate, not source the same candidate, and the same of the same same introduced. I refer you be evaluate the work of the same same introduced. I refer you be evaluate the same in the same same introduced in the same same introduced. I refer you be evaluate the same introduced in the same same interest in the boundary of the same same introduced in the same same interest in the same interest in the same same in the same in the same same interest in the same same in the

ROOTS OF DISORDER AT THE SOUTH.

Mr. President, is there no higher and broader plain upon which we may consider this question ? Are there no-causes for the disturbances at the Bouth other than those which lie upon the surface ! Has the statesmanship of the country exhausted itself, when, denying the ship of the country exhaused reson, wend, denying the testimony from the high sources I have mentioned, and giving credence only to the testimony of interested partisans, it proceeds to legislate upon the monstreas idea that the southern people are mad with an insane hatred of the black race, and the still more meane disregard of every consideration which moves other men! Is no appeal to be made to reason and to the philosophy of human action. Do the Southern people differ so widely from the rest of mankind that the laws of acton which apply to others are insplicable to them! They have the same instincts of self-deense; the same love of self-government, of justice, of humanity, of peace, and of law; the same pride of race; the same devotion to liberty and detestation of tyranony which have marked the Anglo-Saxon race and crowned it with honor at every step of its progress and in every quarter of the glove. Sir, what does reason teach us? Are the Southern people so blinded that they would seek to make an enemy of the negro, upon whose labor and gold will all their prosperity depends! Are they so lost to every race to whose fidelity during the war, when an army was in their minds with freedom written upon its banners, they intrusted with perfect confidence their wives, their nomes, and their children—a race which, faithful, could, and law-abiding by nature, has only been mains. testimony from the high sources I have mentioned, and

welfare to hold the offices, to levy the taxes, to hattase the people, and to eat out their substance. These oppressions are no less galling to us than they were to our fathers. It is not an answer to say that these men are subjects of the same government. That was true in the case of the coloulsts. The Senator from Indiana (Mra Morton) says that we ought not to object; that the people of his State invite settlers from the East and from other socious, and give them offices. I presume the Senator waits, even if they are homest, until they secure a home and become domicified before he makes of them governors, judges, and members of Congress. But with all the Senator's hospitality and all the hospitality of Indiana—and I loud him in paying the very highest tribute to his people—with all her hospitality, if that State should receive to her confidence and hor homes such men as I have described, her folly would be equaled only by that of the man who, according to Zeop, warmed the viper in his bosom only to receive its langs.

Now, Sir, to return to an analysis of the causes which produce the anomalous condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. These States are governed by those who are not only strangers to our sympathies and hostic to our interests, but who are often corrupt. No more corrupt governments can be found upon earth. There is, Sir, no greates trath, no more philosophimaxim—and the statesmanship which ignores it is sum ply empirical—than that the character of a government sensibly affects the character of the citizen. \* \* When sonsibly affects the character of the citizen. "When government is pure and just and righteously administered, private virtue is strengthened and the citizen is elevated; but when government becomes corrupt, when judicual franda and official embezzioments become common; when public theft is galvanized into respectable thrift by the glitter of official station; when political integrity is banished from public place, and political integrity is banished from public place. The same condition of public affairs would produce like turbulence in any State in this Union. Give to each State the Government of Louisiana; a Governor forced in office by such means, with judge and jury dependent upon his will, the highest judical officers impeached for fraud or embezzlement, the voice of the people silenced by a Returning Board convicted of the grossest frands, intelligence and virtue repressed, and ignorance and vice crowned as administrators of law, offices filled with political adventurers; with such low long would it be before we should witness throughout this land a scene of unbridled licouse, a perfect saturnalia of sin and shame and death.

But, sir, we have one hope left. Taileyrand said that he knew one who was wiser than Voltaire, had more understanding than Napoleon and all ministers, and that one was public opinion.

Sir, there is a great public opinion in these United

ne was public opinion. Sir, there is a great public opinion in these United

one was public opinion.

Sir, there is a great public opinion in these United States—an American sentiment which is the hope of Louisiana and the talisman of the South. And in the name of Louisiana and of a common inheritance of self-government I appeal from the bar of the South. And in the bar of the the term of the south to the bar of the Louisians, only to doom her to death. It will not permit us longer to whisper in her car the high-sounding words of self-government and of constitutional law, while these words mean to her but the pompous trappings which cover the dead body of a prostrate Commonwealth. It will not permit us longer to hold in vassalage a large body of our fellow-countrymon, who are vindicated by their own words and acts and by your Republican Committee, and who, when their trials and persections and wrongs are known, whatever may have been their mistakes, their foilies, or their crimes, will stand yindicated before the bar of all the future, and of Him who shall judge us all, as furnishing an example of heroic endurance and of patient forbearance under wrong unparalleled in history and lustrous in despair.

THE GOLDEN RULE IN STATESMANSHIP.

But, Sir, there is another general truth which ought

But, Sir, there is another general truth which ought not to be overlooked in discussing the unhappy condition of those States and the causes which produce it. It is this: That nothing but commotion, disorder, and blight can be the lot of any people whose rulers retain blight can be the lot of any people whose rulers retain power by arraying race against race and labor against capital. He who protects labor against unjust laws and miquitous exactions is a benefactor as well as a wise law-maker; but he who for the sake of office would poison the minds of the ignorant negro laborer against the land-owners of the country, has the temerity to fire a land-owners of the country, has the temerity to fire a land-owners of the country, has the tomerity to fire a ungazine over which eight millions of people are sleeping. The effect of such a course with us is not only to disorganize the labor of the South, thus destroying its prosperity, but with this the market which the South interto farnished for the products of the East and the West. It not only makes maneful success impossible with us, but it affects the financial condition of the whole country, for the South can no longer be the great consumer. These political intermedifiers are therefore indirectly contributing to the business stagnation of the whole country, stopping mills, paralyzing enterprise, and bringing starvation to the white laborer of the North, while they trun the black laborer of the South in the art of keeping them in offlice. Not only so, outh in the art of keeping them in office. Not only so but they are thus exciting the bad passions of this black abover and provoking a conflict too fearful to contem haborer and provoking a common to support such men in phand continue such policies by the whole influence a power of the Government I Such a conflict will necome in the Southexcept through the agency of the necome in the Southexcept through the agency of the necome in the Southexcept through the second such that the such provoking the second such provoki come in the Southexcept through the agency of the men who have no interest in the South except to grow rich from its offices. These, Mr. Prosident, are questions of the greatest mement, and would tax the wisset statesmanship of this country or this age. This conflict of labor and capital is one full of danger. It filled Paris with fire and blood and terror. It appals kings, shakes thrones, threatens the peace of nations and the stability of institutions. I had desired to discuss this portion of the subject at much greater length, but the latences of the hour forbids.

Mr. President, surely the Senate will not longer insist upon a policy toward the South so hostile to the material

Mr. President, surely the Santa with not longer master upon a policy toward the South so hottle to the material interests of the whole country and to the genius of re-presentative government. Surely in the face of the overwhelming testimony of those who have most inti-mate knowledge of our condition and the least interest rebellion. Wintever may be the action of the Senate, I do not doubt the verdict of the people. In the darkost hour of our distress I have never lost hope that the American people would, when the facts were known, no longer by the strong arm of power subject the South to the lugatiate rapacity of her slanderers. I have steadfastly believed that the day would come when any man, wherever circumstances, education, and conviction may have placed him in the late war, who would raise his voice in the cause of honest government, of justice, of concord, and of unity, would crush through the thin wall of passion which has too long divided us and find a listening andicuce in every section of this great country. And now I think I shall commit no sacrilege if I conclude what I have had to say in the words of Him, in obeddence to whose mandate there is at the same time the highest statesman shippand the simplest justice, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye aiso to them."

## THE FIFTH-AVE. REPAVEMENT.

THE GRAHAMITE PATENT BETTER THAN STONE. To the Editor of The Tribune

SIR: It is only to be expected that an interest that has grown rich and powerful off the tax-payers of this city will not allow this community to rid itself of the stone nuisance without an effort, and will resort to any method and any statements to sustain itself. The supervision of the pavement near the Worth monument is referred to in communications published in to-day's Thinung with a vehemence that leaves no doubt as to the deep interest taken by the writers in the specess or failure of a pavement that bids fair to replace, on its merits alone, the stone with every one is so disgusted. It is admitted by the Asphalt Payement Company, and no attempt has been made to conceal the fact, that a man has been employed on this pavement at all times for the purpose of keeping it clean, the object of laying it (that it may be seen) being thus accomplished. The only repairing implement with which this man has been arined is a broom. The only sand that has been thrown on this pavement has been scattered by the city authorities when Pifth-ave, was sanded throughout its length, owing to the slipperiness of the stone and not the asphalt. The officers and employes of the Company, I am informed, without exception will make affidavit to these facts. The Company certainly has entire confidence in the durability of the pavement, for it offers to keep it in perfect repair for ten years at a percentage that would pe ruinous if repairs were constantly needed. If the people of this city, after their past experience with stone, and with the certain prospect of mud and dust Inseparably connected with the Macadam, desire to repudiate the effort that is now making to provide them with a pavement inferior to none other in the world they certainly deserve to ride on stones for the remainder of their lives.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1875.

[A writer ought not to make mainuations of interested motives against others, and conceal his own. It seems proper, therefore, for us to say, that the author of the above communication has some connection with the Grahamite Company now seek ing to contract for an asphalt pavement on Fifth-ave. We may add that the writers to whose com-munications he replies, are known to us simply as substantial citizens, and heavy real estate owners on Fifth-ave. We do not think it probable that they have any connection with any paying scheme, or any other interest in this question than that of property holders, though we are without special knowledge on the subject.—Ed.]

AN ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED AT BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9 .- A man giving the pame of A. M. Pugh, but who registered at a hotel as J. C. Hunter, was taken into eustody last night on suspicton of having in his possession a stolen ring valued at \$1,000. On searching his trunk numerous deeds and from the persons of property in Western States, together with five notarial scales, were discovered. He admits that the documents are forgeries. The authorities here have assurances that heavy swindles have been effected by such forged instruments throughout the country, and the persons victimized are requested to communicate with the Superintendent of Police of this city. AN ENGLISH PRIESTESS.

MARY GIRLING AND HER FOLLOWERS. REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT-THE SIM-PLETONS OF HER OWN PARISH HER FIRST AD-HERENTS-EFFORTS TO COMMIT, HER AS A LU-NATIG-A CURIOUS PARALLEL

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
MARLESFORD, Eng., Dec. 23.—For the last three years and more we have heard, every now and then, of the eccentric actions of the mischievous impostor whom I designate as the "Latest English Priestess;" and the newspapers inform us that she and her infatuated parcisans are just at present in sore distress. Of the woman herself no account, so far as I know, has appeared in print. Seeing that she was born and has spent a good part of her life within a mile of the spot where I write, I have only had to question a few of the people about me in order to obtain particulars of her antecedents, which may be received as tolerably authentic.

This person, Mrs. Mary Girling, is a native of the parish of Little Glemham, in East Suffolk, and is now from 45 to 48 years of age. Her maiden name was Clouting. Her parents were honest peasants: and her mother still lives hard by, as do many of her kindred, not one of whom she has succeeded in misleading. In early life her character was far from reputable. Her husband, a sailor, is now at Ipswich, with their two surviving children, both of them daughters. From being saleswoman in connection with an unlicensed still, this woman gradually got to be a Scripture-reader. This was about 13 years ago. Subsequently she itinerated under the patronage of the Wesleyans as a preacher; but about four years ago she set up as a heresiarchess on her own account. Her husband and family she has forsaken, as not being of the true faith. One of her most conspicious whimseys is that the good of the soul de-pends largely on exercising the muscles of the legs and arms. Since King David danced, and so the daughter of Jephthah, we cannot do better, argues Mrs. Girling, than defer to such venerable prece dents. Further, according to her teaching, she and her adherents are not to die in their beds, but are promised conveyance beyond the stars without putting off the flesh; and the members of her band who, awkwardly enough, have occasionally ended their days as was to be expected, have, it is alleged, been buried privately. In her interpretation of the Bible, far from showing ingenuity, she does not manifest rationality even. Like herself, all those who have attached themselves to her are grossly illiterate; and it is wholly to her zeal and earnestness, real or affected, that she owes her not inconsiderable success in deluding. The main drift of her rhapsodies is communistic millenarianism, of which she appears to consider Bloomerism as an-important element.

In partial contradiction to the old saving about the local honor denied to prophers, the simpletons of her own parish and of the parishes lying next or near to it, were numbered among her earliest and most steadfast followers. Little Glembam, Marlesford, Stratford, St. Andrews, Benhall, Parham, Hacheston, Easton and Dallinghoo furnished the nucleus of her sect, by contributing ten or twelve families or parts of families. Among these original disciples was a thriving farmer who cultivated two hundred acres. Abandoning his farm, he sold all he possessed, made over the proceeds to Mrs. Girling, and, with his wife and children, joined her in her wanderings. So, too, did the wife of a well-todo shopkeeper of this vicinity, taking her daughter with her, after plundering her husband of well-nigh all his savings. To these followers she points with

With shrewd judgment, Mrs. Girling was not long in setting out to try her luck in London. Enlarging for herself the apostolic permission to "lead about a sister." she relieved the tedium of her progress thither by leading about a brother, another woman's husband. Her other dupes also accompanied her, and their ranks were soon augmented. For some time the journals told us of her haranguing under railway-arches and in such places for want of a hall; and then she disappeared for a while from public notice. But now, just before Christmas, we catch sight of her again, and in such circumstances as must test her fortitude rather severely.

As to numbers the Girlingite Community is stated been reduced by 30 or thereabouts; and of those that are left, only 20 are men. Most of them are poor enough; but there is a single exception. Among shire. But the estate, from the time it was purchased, has been incumbered by a mortgage, interest has recently fallen due and could not be paid. cattle have been seized in satisfaction of an execution, and an ejectment has at last followed. Mrs. Girling and her flock, the children excepted, after refusing the shelter offered them, and passing a whole night in the open air, amid snow, hail and rain, singing, praying, and dancing, were conveyed by the police to a barn. An attempt has been made to commit the woman as a lunatic; but it has faller through. Lunatic or not, it is a pity that she cannot be withdrawn from sight; since, in such an event. the victims of her craft, or folly, as the case may be. would in all probability disperse to their homes, or else be consigned to the union. These miserable creatures call themselves Bible Christians, but are generally called by others, who would seem to be maware that their uncouth motions are meant for dancing, Shakers,

When the Girlingites were told the other day by the sheriff's officers that they must vacate their house and remove their goods and chattels, they responded by doggedly sitting with folded hands. But direct resistance to the law is by no means no culiar here in England to such unlettered enthusi asts as have been spoken of above. Mr. Mackonochie is so far forth in the same boat with them. This gentleman, it may be necessary to premise, is an extreme Ritualist. Certain of his fantastic practices have lately been prohibited by the Court of Arches, and he has been judicially suspended from his func-tions for six weeks. But all this is to him as the idle wind. He still persists in his ministrations, and he goes on enacting his pet pantomime exactly as before; for, he urges, "the Court of Arches is not a spiritual court." But it is a court established by the law of the land, and he is a clergyman of the Church of England solely by virtue of the same law of the land. His attitude is, therefore, unintelligible, except on one assumption; and this assumption, on his part, is that whatever suits his pleasure is to be recognized as lawful and whatever thwarts it may be ignored as lawless. To say truth, a strange spirit of anarchy just now pervades the British atmosphero. Disestablishment, which cannot be very distant, will go far to remedy the present unsettlement of the ecclesiastical world here; but what lies beyond is anticipated with scant satisfaction by Church-of-England men of the old school. Rome will, in all likelihood, enmesh the nobility and : large share of the social class which hangs on its skirts. The philosophers, as now, will constitute, though a small misority, a minority representative of scientific mental culture and of sedulons and fearless investigation. But the great bulk of the people will still be, partially or wholly, Calvinistic. It is not in the acridity of English nature to part lightly with a belief which compensates for the shortcomings of practical mundane vindictiveness by assuring an everlasting warm corner to one's obnoxious neighbor.

SENATOR FENTON.

THE LIBERALS, THE DEMOCRATS, AND THE TRIBUNE.

THE LIBERALS, THE DEMOCRATS, AND THE BRIBGAE.

From The Allows Ecraice Journal.

When THE TRIBUNE stated that Senator Fenton would not be a candidate for Concress to fill the yearney occasioned by the death of Cot. Alles, it did not assist any special reason for it. If the succession of his name implied that he was to be the candidate of the Democracy he probably had no particular described outlivate that relation or connection. While the question of his successor in the Senate was pending, it is understood that he made no overtures or advances what

ever to the Democracy. The Democracy certainly did not evince the alightest disposition to nominate him, any more than they did to nominate Carl Sohurs in Missouri. Every where the Liberals seem to be altogother out of favor with them. Encouraged by the recent elections, they fancy they can play it alone and ask me help from the Liberals. On the financial and other public questions in the Senate, Mr. Fonton had made a road record; dust, in spite of this, the Democracy did nos think of him for a moment. He was however, as is understood, quite as independent in his attitude toward the Democracy; and probably this disposition is one of the reasons why he declined to run for Congress.

WOMEN'S CHOICE OF WORK.

MEASURES SUGGESTED TO THE YOUNG LADIES' CHRIS-TIAN ASSOCIATION - WISDOM OF PERSUADING SOCIETY THAT WORK IN ANY TRADE IS RESPECT-ABLE FOR A WOMAN-A THOROUGH EDUCATION OF GIRLS THE PIRST STEP TOWARD MAKING WOMEN EFFICIENT IN ANY OCCUPATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Having been a worker from early girl-

hood, I want to thank you for your address before a recent meeting of the Young Women's-I beg pardon, "Ludies' "-Christian Association. Yours were right words spoken at the right time, and the excellent women who control a most benevolent institution, will do well to ponder on your suggestions. The rich of to-day may be the poor of to-morrow, and it is abso-lutely necessary for self-preservation that girls born in affluent circumstances be taught some trade or pro-fession, whereby, in case of reverses, they may earn houest livelihoods. How many girls in society, if thrown upon the world, could earn \$5 a week! Can they cook! Let their own tables tell the sad and indigestible tale.

Are they good chambermaids? How is it possible, when going up and down stairs gives them backaches! Have they scientific knowledge of the pianos over which they have wasted priceless hours! Have they a thorough knowledge of their own language! Does a smat tering of French qualify them for teaching! Ab, Mr. Editor, I know all about it. I have gone through the phases of early luxury and sub-sequent battling with the world. So keenly do I feel the shortcomings of my own sex and the utter misery consequent upon them that were I a mother possessed of millions my daughters should all be taught the indis-pensable art of cooking, and whatever art, profession. or trade for which they displayed aptitude. As a rule women are incompetent workers, not because they have not the brains, our because they are superficially educated. The wonder to me is that women do so well, considering their miserable training and the traditions of society that are absorbed with their mother's milk. A girl's demoralization begins with birth, and is almost thoroughly accomplished when she puts on long dresses. As a baby, she is made to look pretty; as a child at dancing-school, she hears about beaus and beauty; at day-school there is much less mental training than there is study of "style" and vapid accomplishments. The consequence is that boys starting with no greater natural advantages than their sisters, far outstrip them on arriving at maturity. Nothing less than inherent, genius has saved the female sex from driveling idiocy. Nature has been so generous that it is about time common sense and education came to its assistance.

And, first of all, as you, Mr. Elitor, have

so wisely stated, women in what is called "so-

clety" must themselves learn, and then teach their daughters to respect work, irrespectively of sex. Why should the man merchant be socially welcome, and the woman merchant socially ostracized? Is it a virtue in Mr. Stewart to sell dry goods, and a crime in Mrs. or Miss --- to sell bonnets ! A Chinaman would come to this conclusion were he a ooker-on in New-York. Not long ago I advised a young friend of mine, suddenly reduced in circumstances, to go into the millinery business. "You have exquisite taste," I said; "the occupation is thoroughly womanly, if you pleas, lady-like, and in a few years you will make more money than you can in any other way." "I dare say you are right," replied my society-ridden friend, but I cannot bring myself to it. My relatives and acquaintances would not speak to me." Browbeaten by tradition, this young woman went out as governess, and a sweet life she leads, being builted by the children and patronized by the parents. A woman competent to superintend the education of children ought to be treated with distinguished consideration, but society thinks differently. Will the Young Ladies' Caristian Association take up this matter and make working girls feel that they are to be honored, not pitied, because of their ability to earn bread! There is too much patronizing bestowed by the rich upon the poor. Institutions like the Christian Associa-tions of this country are not chariftes. They are only expenents of a duty the wealthy owe to fellow creatures in less fortunate circumstances, and excellent as many to have included, at one time, 160 persons. By the of them are, they do not begin to cover the ground laid most recent accounts, however, this aggregate has out for them. You did well to ask why the working girls of New-York are not so well provided for as the workingmen. 4The contrast between the Young Mon's Christian Association Building and the little house in those who have lately joined Mrs. Girling is a Irving-place for young women is not consoling to those mate knowledge of our condition and the least interest in misrepresenting us, and is view of the great political maxims familiar to all, which pour their floods of light upon the causes of all the disorders in our misst—surely plied with funds by Miss Wood, the Girlingites than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient upon retaining these men upon the transparent plea of "Titus Oates" that he has discovered a "plot" or new purchase an estate, consisting of 35 acres of land and the debasement of the few, but at the heroic victue of the nearly. Women alone cushed women, and I am do not doubt the verdict of the people. In the darkest ington, on the borders of the New Forest, in Hamping to those who ought to profit by it. You assist the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient than to men. When I see the self-sacrific and patient to women and patie the debasement of the few, but at the derice virtue of
the many. Women atone can belo women, and I am
glad that you, Mr. Efflor, baye told a most important
truth to those who ought to profit by it. You acknowledge that women have the first requisite for work
brains. Let false social barriers be removed, and the
lack of thoroughness will not long be a crying evil. A
women is none the less womanly for being a good
worker. No one can excel who is not in earnest. Does
not the cannest woman make the best sister, daughter,
lover, wife, and mother, as well as the best arist and
artisan't Begginz you will use the laft sence of your
powerful paper in the good cause you have personally
advocated, I am. Very truly.

New-York, Feb. 6, 1875.

THE DRAW-POKER DISCUSSION.

LOGAN'S COMMENTARIES ON SCHENCK. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Gen. Schenck, in his tract on our National game of draw-poker, omits an important feature of the game—the "straddie."

A. B. C. D. and E (Sve being the best number to play

the game) sit down to play draw-poker. A deals the cards, B "antes" -- say five cents. ("Ante" is corrupted from the French word entire, to enter.) C can "stradlie" B, by putting up (or "ante-ing") at least ten cents, which is double B's "ante," without looking at his cards. This doubling the "acte" (or "bind") is called a "atraddle," and always should carry the "age," as an inducement to "straddle." D can "straddle" C, which makes a double "straddle," and thus takes the which makes a double "stradule," and this fakes the "age" from C. And so round ad infinitum. Please add this omission to Schenck's rules, and send him a marked copy of your paper contaming th. It is reported that Gon. John Logas, United States Schator from Illinois, contemplates a revision of Gen. Schenck's tract on Draw, with an introduction by the Hon. C. B. Farwell.

on. C. B. Farwell. New York, Feb. 3, 1875. INCIDENTS OF POLICE GOVERNMENT. The Board of Police Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday, President Matsell in the chair. The session was a short one. Sergeant Au gustus Miller of the Twenty-second Precinct applied for four days' leave of absence. His application was de-nied, as he has been charged with a serious offense, upon which he is to be tried to-day. Many prominent tizens of the Fifth Ward, including the Hon. E. R. Meade and Judge Dennis Quinn, sent a communication to the Board asking permission to give Detective Richard Field, formerly of the Fifth Precinet, a gold shield.

and Field, formerly of the Fifth Precinet, a gold shield. The communication was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Capt. McDonnell of the Prince Street Police reported the breaking up of the gamoling-house at No. 615 Broadway, and that the persons engaged in carrying it on had been discharged, as the complainant had left the city.

Patroliman Michael Frizzerald, who had been defailed mon special duty in the Fourth Preinct, was sent back to patrol daty. Ex-Derective James P. Bennett was transferred from the Twelith Precinct to the flarious Police Court. Roundsmen John D. Post and Charles McBride, of the Turteenth Precinct, were dismissed from the force-Post for gross neglect of duty, and McBride for having obtained his appointment through marsepresentations. Patrolucu John E. Fitzgerald of the Twentlein and George P. Kaiser of the Stownth Precinct were dismissed from the force for intextication. James Nortic, Laborators. dismissed from the force for intextention. James North,
John McNamura, Thomas Phehm, and Heory Scheuck
were appointed patrolmen. James Sheridan, John
Hawkins, Henry Schurtz, David Barry, Bernard Coenelly and Thomas Onkley were cited to appear before
the Board for appointment.

CITY ELECTION AT BINGHAMTON. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 9 .- At the city election to-day the Hon. Charles McKinney (Rep.) was elected Mayor by 136 majority, and Edwin E. Jackson (Rep.) was elected Assessor. Of the Aldermon elected three are Republicans and two Democrats, and of the supervisors three are Republicans and two Democrats.

REPORTED CREATION OF NEW CATHOLIC ARCH-. DIOCESES.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 9 .- The Pilot states that the Pope has raised the dioceess of Boston, Pulladel-phia, Milwaukes, and Santa Fé to the dignity of Archdiocesos, and their respective Bishops to that of Arch-